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COMPOUNDS IN AUGUSTAN ELEGY AND EPIC¹

Ennius's introduction of the dactylic hexameter into Latin literature was accompanied by a greater use of compounds by Roman poets². At first, many of these compounds were translations of Greek words, but gradually the Roman poets devised new formations of their own. Compounds had been employed, to be sure, to some extent in the early colloquial language, and even in formal prose, as is shown by their use in Plautus and Cato and in the extant fragments of orators and historians contemporary with those two authors, but their number is, after all, small. Livius Andronicus had not favored them; in fact none is to be found in the remnants of his *Odyssey*. In the epic and the tragedy of Ennius, Naevius, and Pacuvius, however, the Greek influence is attested by a freer use of compounds. More numerous in the lyrical passages of Plautus than in the ordinary dialogue, they are employed frequently in comedy in mockery of tragedy. The use of compounds was continued and extended by Lucilius, Lucretius, Cicero (in his poetry, and, to a lesser extent, in his prose), Catullus, and Vergil. Caesar and Horace, on the other hand, avoided them.

The Augustan elegists in their use of compounds followed the same general tradition. They found compounds convenient for reasons of poetic dignity as well as of meter. But they are more restrained in their use of compounds than Vergil is in his epic. A comparison of the use of compounds in Augustan elegy with that in Vergil's epic reveals certain tendencies which account in some degree for the style peculiar to elegy. The question whether there was a Roman elegiac style in the generic sense has been answered both negatively and affirmatively. Professor Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, for example, declared that there was no specific elegiac style at Rome before Ovid³. On the other hand, in his edition of Tibullus, Professor Kirby

Flower Smith⁴ declared that an elegiac style did exist at Rome before Ovid; he pointed out many phenomena which seemed to him to be characteristic of that style. Professor Arthur L. Wheeler⁵ contributed many details in support of the same view. Some more recent studies have given additional evidence for the existence of a generic Roman elegiac propriety⁶.

A more complete statement of the problem in connection with the modern study of the history of style is given in the Introduction to my dissertation (see note 6, above). It is sufficient here to repeat what Eduard Norden pointed out in 1912⁷, the need of investigating the choice of words and the practical value of a comparative analysis of the vocabularies of the great writers. Hence in this paper I have included the *Aeneid* of Vergil and the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid for the purpose of comparing, in connection with the use of compounds, Augustan elegy with a great epic and with a work composed of little epics (*epyllia*), i. e. Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. All these works belong to the same period. There is additional significance in the fact that the *Metamorphoses* comes from the hand of the most voluminous of the elegists. An examination of the compounds in Augustan elegy, epic, and *epyllia* will, it is hoped, add a few more facts and conclusions as a contribution toward the solution of the general problem.

The following Table shows the distribution of compounds, arranged by parts of speech⁸.

¹The *Elegies of Albius Tibullus*, Edited. . . . Introduction, 29, the note on 2.1.70, and *passim* (New York, American Book Company, 1913). Professor Karl P. Harrington, *The Roman Elegiac Poets*, Introduction, 21 (New York, American Book Company, 1914), states, without giving details, that Roman elegy "achieved a style and beauty all its own. . . ."

²See his paper, *Elegiac Style*, in *Proceedings of the <English> Classical Association*, August, 1921, 18.132-150 (London, Murray, 1922).

³See John G. Glenn, *Chapters on the Style of Roman Elegy: The Adjective* (a Princeton University dissertation, 1932, as yet unpublished. A copy may be found in the Library of Princeton University). The results of this study show that a very large portion of the adjectives which are freely used in elegy, but are not employed in the *Aeneid* can be classified as belonging to the *sermo cotidianus*, the spoken language of good society. In their stead, in most cases, Vergil used more 'elevated' synonyms or synonymous expressions, or, in some instances, a word or an expression common to the various genres. Corroborative evidence from the category of verbs was reported by Mr. Edward F. D'Arms, in a paper entitled *Literary Criticism and Linguistic Evidence Derived from a Study of Roman Elegy*, which was presented at the meeting of the American Philological Association, in December, 1933. An abstract of this paper appears in *Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association* 64 (1933), lxiii (in the "Proceedings").

⁴Eduard Norden, *Die Römische Literatur*, in Alfred Gercke and Eduard Norden, *Einleitung in die Altertumswissenschaft*, 3.448 (Leipzig, Teubner, 1912).

⁵The following indexes were used: Monroe Nichols Wetmore, *Index Verborum Vergilianus* (Yale University Press, 1911: <for a review, by Charles Knapp, of this work see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 6.101-103, 109-111. C. K.>); the Index in the text-edition of Tibullus by Eduard Hiller (Leipzig, Teubner, 1885, reprinted in 1899 and 1911); the Index to the text-edition of Propertius by John S. Phillimore (Oxford Classical Text Series [Oxford: At the Clarendon

⁴This paper was read at the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, held at the College Misericordia, Villa St. Teresa, Dallas, Pennsylvania, May 4-5, 1934.

⁵For the contents of this paragraph see an article entitled *Compound Adjectives in Early Latin Poetry*, by Professor Cornelia Catlin Coulter, *Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association* 47 (1916), 153-172. Both in Professor Coulter's article and in the present paper prepositional compounds and compounds formed with inseparable prefixes are disregarded. Only compounds made up of parts of independent words (word-stems) are here considered. Some Greek compounds, especially proper names, e. g. *Arctophila*, *Lotophagi*, *Milietos*, and *Semiramis*, have been omitted, as have *benefictum*, *maledictum*, and *malefactum*. The list given in this paper includes compound adjectives (also such adjectives used as nouns), compound nouns, compound pronouns, compound verb-forms, and compound adverbs. See also P. S. Baeklund, *Die Lateinischen Bildungen auf -fex und -ficus* (Upsala, K. W. Appleberg, 1914. This is a dissertation).—<See note 51, below. C. K.>.

⁶See his *Hellenistische Dichtung*, 1.231 (Berlin, Weidmann, 1924. Two volumes).

TABLE 1

| | TIBULLUS 1,714 Verses | | PROPERTIUS 4,010 Verses | | OVID 22,016 Verses | | M. 12,005 Verses | | A. 9,900 Verses | |
|--|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| Under each caption (e. g. Tibullus) the first column gives the number of different compounds, the second gives the total number of occurrences of those compounds. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjectives (including substantival use of adjectival forms) | 15 | 23 | 31 | 47 | 133 | 415 | 143 | 293 | 110 | 280 |
| Participial forms, only | 3 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 16 |
| Participial and other ^a verb-forms | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 46 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 14 |
| Other verb-forms only | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 14 |
| Nouns ^b | 10 | 23 | 19 | 31 | 46 | 152 | 32 | 70 | 28 | 98 |
| Pronouns | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Adverbs | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | 33 | 59 | 61 | 119 | 206 | 717 | 193 | 435 | 158 | 439 |

From this Table^{10a} it will be seen that, of the total number of occurrences of compounds in elegy (895: 59 + 119 + 717), 485 (23 + 47 + 415) are found in forms of adjectives; 23 additional occurrences (5 + 12 + 6) involve participial forms only (i. e. no other forms of the verbs involved are found); 29 occurrences involve verb-forms in addition to participial forms (1 in Tibullus, 2 in Propertius, 26 in Ovid [46, less twenty occurrences of *mandatum* as substantive]). The occurrences of noun compounds total 206 (23 + 31 + 152; some Greek proper nouns have not been counted). Of the 439 occurrences in the Aeneid 280 are in adjectives, 16 are in participial forms only, 6 involve verb-forms in addition to participial forms (14, less 8 occurrences of *mandatum* as substantive), 98 are in nouns. The number of occurrences of adjectival compounds in Ovid's elegiac writings, in the Metamorphoses, and in the Aeneid is in each instance greater than the number of occurrences of compounds in the other parts of speech taken together (415 versus 302, 293 versus 142, and 280 versus 159).

Press]. The Preface is dated in 1901; and the Index to Ovid by Nicolas Elot Lemaire, in Volume 9 of Ovid in the Bibliotheca Classica Latina (Paris, Lemaire, 1824). For verifying the references the following texts were used: Frederick Arthur Hirtzel, P. Vergili Maronis Opera (Oxford Classical Text Series [Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1900]); Hiller's Tibullus, mentioned above; Phillimore's Propertius, mentioned above; Rudolph Ehwald, P. Ovidius Naso, Volume 1, Amores, Heroides, Medicamina Faciei, Ars Amatoria, Remedia Amoris (Leipzig, Teubner, 1916); Rudolph Ehwald, P. Ovidius Naso, Volume 2, Metamorphoses (Leipzig, Teubner, 1915); Rudolph Ehwald and Frederick Walter Levy, P. Ovidius Naso, Volume 3, Part 1, Tristia, Ibis, Ex Ponto (Leipzig, Teubner, 1922), Volume 3, Part 2, Fasti (Leipzig, Teubner, 1924). References to the Heroides of Ovid are made by the bracketed numbers in Ehwald's edition, mentioned above. For purposes of classification the Lygdamus and Sulpicia elegies are grouped with the elegies of Tibullus. Hiller's numbering of the elegies of Tibullus 3.8 to 3.20 has been retained.

^aThe caption "Participial forms, only" refers to compounds which occur as participles only; the caption "Participial and other verb-forms" designates the groups of compounds of which both participial and other verb-forms occur; the caption "Other verb-forms only" refers to compounds which occur only as verb-forms other than participial.

A few forms from the compound tenses are listed here with the participial forms; the upper figure in the column which gives the total number of occurrences denotes participial forms, the lower denotes the other verb-forms. Listed here with the participial forms of Ovid's elegy, the Metamorphoses, and the Aeneid are respectively 20, 11, and 8 instances of the substantive *mandatum*.

^bSome words—e. g. *agricola*, *artifex*, *bidens*, *bipennis*, *tridens*—are listed here as nouns; they are employed less frequently as adjectives.

^cSee note 31, below. C. K. >.

For the total number of occurrences of the various types of compounds the figures are as follows: Tibullus, 59 in 1,714 verses (1 in 29), Propertius, 119 in 4,010 verses (1 in 34), Ovid's elegy, 717 in 22,016 verses (1 in 31), the Metamorphoses, 435 in 12,005 verses (1 in 28), the Aeneid, 439 in 9,900 verses (1 in 23). The ratio for elegy as a whole is 1 in 31 verses. Thus Vergil in his epic uses compounds approximately 35%¹¹ more frequently than the elegists use them. It should be kept in mind that Ovid's elegy constitutes 79% of all Augustan elegy, Propertius's 14%, Tibullus's 7%. When the number of *different compounds* employed is considered, it will be noted that Tibullus has 33 (1 in 52 verses), Propertius 61 (1 in 66 verses), Ovid's elegy 206 (1 in 107 verses), the Metamorphoses 193 (1 in 61 verses), the Aeneid 158 (1 in 63 verses). The ratio for elegy as a whole is 1 in 92 verses. This means that, though Ovid in the total number of occurrences agrees in ratio with the other elegists, in the use of different compounds he does not in his more voluminous elegy sustain their pace. Vergil, therefore, employs different compounds approximately 46%¹¹ more frequently than the elegists combined employ them, although Tibullus, with the smallest quantity of poetry, has the highest ratio of different compounds shown by the writers in this group.

The following Table shows the distribution of the different compounds according to the number of occurrences of each compound (once only, twice only, thrice only, etc.):

^cSince it was not clear to me how Professor Glenn had obtained his figure 35%, I asked him to enlighten me. His reply was as follows: "100% more frequently means twice as often. Elegy has 1 in 31 verses, the Aeneid 1 in 23 verses. Thus in 713 verses (31 x 23) elegy has an average of 23 instances, the Aeneid 31 instances. 31 minus 23 equals 8. 8 divided by 23 equals approximately 35% more frequently for the Aeneid than for the elegists combined".

With respect to a similar statement later in this paragraph Professor Glenn wrote: "Elegy's ratio is 1 in 92, the Aeneid's 1 in 63. Thus in 5,796 verses (92 x 63) elegy has an average of 63 instances, the Aeneid 92 instances. 92 minus 63 equals 29. 29 divided by 63 equals approximately 46% more frequently for the Aeneid than for the elegists combined".

With respect to a statement further on, that in the use of compounds in *-fer* and *-ger* the elegists exceed Vergil about 37%, Professor Glenn wrote: "The Aeneid has 1 in 236 verses, elegy 1 in 172 verses. Thus in 40,592 verses (236 x 172) the Aeneid has an average of 172 instances, elegy 236 instances. 236 minus 172 equals 64. 64 divided by 172 equals approximately 37% more frequently for elegy than for the Aeneid". C. K. >.

TABLE 2

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 29 | 31 | 39 | 40 |
|---------------|-----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Tibullus | 21 | 6 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Propertius | 37 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ovid, Elegy | 89 | 49 | 29 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Metamorphoses | 106 | 29 | 23 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Aeneid | 74 | 36 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |

The Table shows that compounds which occur once only number 21 in Tibullus, 37 in Propertius, 89 in Ovid, Elegy, 106 in Ovid, Metamorphoses, 74 in the Aeneid, that compounds which occur but twice in all number respectively 6, 11, 49, 29, 36, etc. It will be noted that Vergil in his epic makes more use of the once-employed compounds than Ovid does in his elegy, but less than Ovid does in his Metamorphoses, and less than Tibullus and Propertius: the ratios are, Aeneid, 1 in 134 verses, Ovid's elegy, 1 in 247, the Metamorphoses, 1 in 113, Tibullus, 1 in 81, Propertius, 1 in 108.

Some additional facts may be noted. Of the 300 different compounds found in elegy, 141 are not found in the Aeneid. It is significant that, of these 141, 107 appear in Ovid¹² only; of these 107, 31 are confined to the Fasti^{13a}. Moreover, of the 107 different compounds which appear in Ovid alone of the elegists, and not in the Aeneid, 60 are used but once each; of these, 24 occur in the Fasti. Of the 141 different compounds that are found in elegy, but not in the Aeneid, the distribution is as follows: in Ovid only, 107, in Propertius only, 12, in Tibullus only, 4, in Propertius and Ovid only, 10, in Tibullus and Ovid only, 6, in Tibullus and Propertius only, 1, in all three elegists only, 1 (the word is *hodiernus*; it belongs to the *sermo cotidianus*^{13b}). Of the 158 different compounds in the Aeneid, 70 are not employed in elegy. Of the 88 which do occur also in elegy, 47 are confined to Ovid (of these, 13 are in the Fasti only). Of the 193 different compounds in the Metamorphoses, 61 are used neither in elegy nor in Vergil¹⁴.

A comparison with Professor Coulter's list of compounds (adjectives and substantives only) in early Latin poetry¹⁵ shows that, while Augustan elegy has a larger number of the forms which were common in comedy or in satire than the Aeneid shows, the epic has a proportionately great amount¹⁶. It is more significant that Ovid is the only elegist to employ any of the compounds which are classed as 'elevated' (i. e. as occurring in tragedy, epic, and Carmina^{16a}) in the groups given below, and that he is very sparing in his use of them as compared with Vergil's use of them in his epic. Of this group of 'elevated' compounds Ovid has 7, with only

14 occurrences in 22,016 verses, while Vergil has 14, with 40 occurrences in 9,900 verses. In his Metamorphoses Ovid employs more of this group than he uses in his elegy, 8, with 21 occurrences in 12,005 verses. Of the miscellaneous group Vergil has practically as many as occur in the whole of Augustan elegy. It may be stated, then, that in his epic Vergil makes greater use of compounds of all kinds than the elegists make; the latter practically shun the 'elevated' type.

The following lists show the use made by the elegists and by Vergil in his epic of the compounds that are found in early Latin poetry. The compounds are arranged by groups, I, The Comedy-Satire Group, II, The 'Elevated' Group (this includes epic, tragedy, Carmina^{16a}), III, The Miscellaneous Group.

I. THE COMEDY-SATIRE GROUP¹⁷

ANCEPS: Plautus 3, Lucilius 2, Ovid 3, M.3, A.7. ARMIGER: Plautus 6, Accius, Tragicus 1, Propertius 2, M.5, A.1 (compare ARMIFER: Ovid 8, M.2). GRANDAEVUS: Lucilius 1, Propertius 1, Ovid 2, M.3, A.1. LANIFICUS: Lucilius 1, Tibullus 1, Ovid 1, M.1. MAGNANIMUS: Plautus 1, Ovid 4, M.4, A.12. MAGNIFICUS: Plautus 4, Terence 2, Accius, Carmina 1, Tibullus 2, Ovid 6. MALESUADUS: Plautus 1, A.1. MANIFESTUS: Plautus 6, Propertius 2, Ovid 12, M.10, A.6. MULTIPLEX: Plautus 1, M.1, A.2. MUNIFICUS: Plautus 1, Lucilius 1, Ovid 4. PARTICEPS: Plautus 10, Terence 2, Livius Andronicus, Tragicus 1, Ovid 3, M.1. PRINCEPS: Plautus 4, Terence 1, Tragicus Incerta 2, Propertius 1, Ovid 31, A.8. QUINQUENNIS: Plautus 1, Ovid 1, M.1. SACRILEGUS: Plautus 2, Terence 6, Tibullus 2, Propertius 1, Ovid 4, M.5, A.1. SIGNIFER: Lucilius 1, Ovid 2. SIMPLEX: Plautus 1, Terence 1 (?), Ovid 8, M.3, A.1. TRIGEMINUS: Plautus 2, Tibullus 1 (TERGEMINUS), Propertius 1 (TERGEMINUS), Ovid 3 (TERGEMINUS), A.2 (TERGEMINUS). UNANIMUS: Plautus 1, A.3 (UNANIMUS). VENEFICUS: Plautus 8, Terence 2, Ovid 2, M.1.

Of the 19 compounds in the Comedy-Satire group, 16 appear in elegy, with 100 occurrences (I do not include *armifer*). Of these 16, Tibullus has 4 (6 occurrences), Propertius 6 (8 occurrences), Ovid's elegy 15 (86 occurrences), the Metamorphoses 12¹⁸ (38 occurrences), the Aeneid 12 (45 occurrences). 7 occur in elegy, but not in the Aeneid: *lanificus*, *magnificus*, *munificus*, *particeps*, *quinquennis*, *signifer*, *veneficus* (22 occurrences). 9 occur in elegy and in the Aeneid: *anceps*, *armiger*, *grandaevus*, *magnanimus*, *manifestus*, *princeps*, *sacrilegus*, *simplex*, *trigeminus* (*ter-*) (78

¹²"Ovid" here and elsewhere hereafter in this paper means Ovid's elegiac writings. See note 17, below.

^{13a}Of these 31, 11 are found also in the Metamorphoses.

^{13b}I discuss this in Chapter 1 of my dissertation (pages 73-74); see note 6, above.

¹⁴See the Index of Compounds at the end of this article for lists of the groups here mentioned.

¹⁵See the Index in Professor Coulter's article, 168-172 (see note 2, above).

¹⁶The elegists have 100 (I do not include *armifer*: compare *armiger* in the Comedy-Satire group) in 27,740 verses, or 1 in 277 verses; the Aeneid has 45 in 9,900 verses, or 1 in 220 verses; the Metamorphoses has 38 in 12,005 verses, or 1 in 316 verses. Of the 10 different compounds from the Comedy-Satire group 16 are in elegy. Of the 10, 7 are not in the Aeneid, 12 are in the epic (of these, 3 are not elegiac).

^{16a}Professor Coulter, 153 (see note 2, above) used the term "Carmina" to refer to early Latin non-dramatic poetry. She used the *Fragmenta Poetarum Romanorum*, as edited by Emil Baehrens (1886), as her source. In my paper, then, the term Carmina refers to early Latin non-dramatic poetry.

¹⁷To save space certain abbreviations will be used in the various lists: A. = Aeneid; M. = Ovid, Metamorphoses; Ovid = Ovid, elegy. See also note 12, above, note 50, below.

¹⁸I do not include *armifer* (compare *armiger*, note 16, above); *fumificus* (Plautus, *Fragmenta Incerta* 1, M. 1); *puerperus* (Plautus 3, Terence 2, M. 3).

occurrences in elegy, 39 in the Aeneid). 3 occur in the Aeneid, but not in elegy: *malesuadus*, *multiplex*, *unanimus* (*uni-*) (6 occurrences).

II. 'ELEVATED' GROUP (EPIC, TRAGEDY, CARMINA)^{16a}

ARMIPOTENS: Accius, Tragicæ 1, Ovid 2, A.5. ARQUITENENS: Naevius, Carmina 2, Hostius, Carmina 1, Accius, Tragicæ 2, M.2, A.1. BELLIPOTENS: Ennius, Annales 1, A.1. BIGAE^{16b}: Ennius, Scenica 1, A.4. BIIUGUS: Ennius, Tragicæ 1, A.7. BIPATENS: Ennius, Annales 1, A.2. CAPRIGENUS: Pacuvius, Praetextæ 1, Accius, Tragicæ 1, A.1. FLAMMIFER: Ennius, Tragicæ 1, Ovid 1, M.4. FRUGIFER: Ennius, Annales 1, Tragicæ Incerta 1, Ovid 1, M.1. HORRIFER: Pacuvius, Tragicæ 1, Accius, Tragicæ 1, M. 3, A.1. QUADRUIUGUS: Ennius, Tragicæ 1, Ovid 2, M. 2, A.1. QUADRUPES: Ennius, Annales 1, Tragicæ 1, Terence 1, Naevius, Tragicæ 1, Pacuvius, Tragicæ 1, Accius, Tragicæ 2, Ovid 3, M.4, A.5. SEMIANIMIS: Ennius, Annales 1, Ovid 3 (SEMIANIMUS), M. 4 (SEMIANIMUS), A.5 (SEMIANIMUS). SONIPES: Lucilius 1, Accius, Tragicæ 1, Tragicæ Incerta 1, A.3. TERRIFICUS: Tragicæ Incerta 1, M.1, A.3. VELIVOLUS: Ennius, Annales 1, Tragicæ 1, Laevius, Carmina 1, Ovid 2, A.1.

Of these 16 compounds, 14 are in the Aeneid (40 occurrences); only 7 are in elegy, all in Ovid (14 occurrences). 8 occur in the Metamorphoses²⁰ (21 occurrences). 9 appear in the Aeneid, but not in elegy: *arquitenens*, *bellipotens*, *bigae*, *biugus*, *bipatens*, *caprigenus*, *horrifer*, *sonipes*, *terrificus* (23 occurrences). 5 appear in the Aeneid and in elegy: *armipotens*, *quadruiugus*, *quadrupes*, *semanimis* (-us), *velivolus* (17 occurrences in the Aeneid, 12 in elegy). Only two are in elegy, but not in Vergil's epic: *flammiifer*, *frugifer*. These occur in Ovid, elegy, once each.

III. MISCELLANEOUS GROUP

BIDENS: Pomponius, Atellanæ 1, Tibullus 3, Ovid 5, M.2, A.6. BILINGUIS: Plautus 3, Ennius, Annales 1, Lucilius 1, A.1. DUPLEX: Tragicæ Incerta 1, Plautus 8, Terence 1 (2?), Lucilius 1, Propertius 2, Ovid 8, M. 4, A.11. LANIGER: Ennius, Carmina 1 (Saturnæ, according to Vahlen), Accius, Praetextæ 1, Ovid 5, M. 5, A.4. LUCIFER: Accius, Tragicæ 1, Pomponius, Atellanæ 1, Tibullus 2, Propertius 1, Ovid 19, M.8, A.2. MANSUES: Plautus 2, Accius, Tragicæ 2, Propertius 3 (MANSUETUS), Ovid 3 (MANSUETUS). MIRIFICUS: Accius, Praetextæ 1, Terence 1, Ovid 1. MORTIFER: Tragicæ Incerta 1 (according to Vahlen, Ennius, Scenica), Lucilius 1, Tibullus 1, Propertius 1, Ovid 2, A.1. OMNIPOTENS: Plautus 1, Ennius, Annales 1, Tragicæ 1, Turpilius, Comica 1, Lucilius 1, Valerius Soranus, Carmina 1, M.6, A.22. QUADRUPEDANS: Plautus 1, Accius, Tragicæ 1 (?), Ennius, Tragicæ 1 (?), M.1, A.2. SACRIFICUS: Tragicæ Incerta 1 (?), Ovid 2, M.3. TRIPLEX: Plautus 3, Pacuvius, Tragicæ 2, Accius, Tragicæ 1, Propertius 1, Ovid 6, M.9, A.6.

^{16a}See Vahlen, Ennius, Scenica 113 (not in Professor Coulter's Index: see note 2, above).

^{16b}I do not include *piniger*, which occurs neither in elegy nor in the Aeneid. It occurs in Accius, Tragicæ 1, M. 1.

Of the 12 in this group 9 are in elegy (65 occurrences), 9 are in the Aeneid (55 occurrences), and 8 in the Metamorphoses²¹ (38 occurrences). 3 are in elegy, but not in the Aeneid (9 occurrences): *mansues* (*mansuetus*), *mirificus*, *sacrificus*. 3 are in the Aeneid, but not in elegy (25 occurrences): *bilinguis*, *omnipotens*, *quadrupedans*. The remaining 6 occur both in the Aeneid and in elegy (30 occurrences in the Aeneid, 56 in elegy): *bidens*, *duplex*, *laniger*, *lucifer*, *mortifer*, *triplex*.

Of the compounds which belong to the early colloquial language and to Cato and Plautus (our best sources for the early spoken language²²), neither *morigerus* nor *locuples* later reached the elegiac level. Of course they do not appear in epic. *Mansues* occurs in Propertius and Ovid, in the form *mansuetus*; *multiplico*, *himus*, and *undecimus* are found in Ovid's elegy. None of these four reached the Aeneid. *Manifestus* and *duplico* are common to elegy (Propertius and Ovid) and the Aeneid.

The compounds in *-ficus* (*-ficius*), while not excluded from the 'elevated' genres, are somewhat more common in comedy and in satire. The list for comedy²³ includes 15 compounds (41 occurrences): *beneficus*, *carnificus*, *damnificus*, *delenificus*, *falsificus*, *fumificus*, *furtificus*, *magnificus*, *maleficus*, *mirificus*, *munificus*, *spurcificus*, *terrenificus*, *trivenefica*, *veneficus*. Lucilius has three such compounds, each occurring once: *contemnificus*, *lanificus*, *munificus* (this word occurs also in comedy). Tragedy has 6 such compounds, each occurring once: *hostificus*, *ingratificus*, *laetificus*, *largificus*, *sacrificus*, *terrificus* (of these none occurs in comedy). The Carmina^{16a} show 2 such compounds, each occurring once: *falsificus*, *magnificus* (both appear in comedy). The epic, the Praetextæ, and the Atellanæ show one occurrence, each, of this type of compound: Ennius (Annales) has *laetificus* (also in tragedy), Accius (Praetextæ) *mirificus* (also in comedy), Novius (Atellanæ) *portentificus*.

The fact that extant comedy exceeds in volume the surviving examples of other departments of early Latin poetry²⁴ may account for the larger number of compounds in *-ficus* in comedy. Yet it should be noted that of the 7 compounds of the Comedy-Satire Group²⁵ that are found in elegy, but not in the Aeneid, 4 end in *-ficus*: *lanificus*, *magnificus*, *munificus*, *veneficus*. Now in the entire Aeneid there are 5 compounds in *-ficus*: *horrificus* (3 occurrences), *luctificus* (1), *regificus* (1), *terrificus* (3), *volnificus* (1). None of these appears in elegy or in comedy²⁶. *Terrificus* appears in tragedy²⁷ and in Lucretius; *horrificus* (*horrifice*) is Lucretian; *luctificus* occurs in Cicero's poetry²⁸; *regifice* is found in

²¹I do not include *bisulcis*, which occurs neither in elegy nor in the Aeneid. It occurs Plautus 1, Pacuvius, Tragicæ 1, Lucilius 1, M. 2 (*bisulcus*).

²²Compare Professor Coulter, 164 (see notes 2, 15, above).

²³*Ibidem*.

²⁴The figures are as follows: comedy 30,000 verses, epic 8,500, tragedy 1,040, satire 1,100, lyric 2,200. Compare Heinrich Ploen, *De Copiae Verborum Differentiis Inter Varia Poesis Romanae Antiquioris Genera Intercedentibus*, 54 (1882). This is Volume 7 of *Dissertationes Philologicae Argentoratenses*.

²⁵See the text above, the second paragraph after the caption I The Comedy-Satire Group.

²⁶*Volnificus* appears twice, *terrificus* once in M.

²⁷*Terrificus* is the only one of these five adjectives that appears in Professor Coulter's Index (see notes 2, 15, above). It is found in Tragicæ Incerta. ²⁸Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputationes* 2.25.

Ennius, *Tragica*²⁹; *volnificus* may be a Vergilian invention. Clearly the compounds in *-ficus* that occur in the epic of Vergil belong to the 'elevated' style.

In elegy we find 8 compounds of this type: *lanificus* (Tibullus 1, Ovid 1), *magnificus* (Tibullus 2, Ovid 6), *caprificus* (Propertius 1), *mirificus* (Ovid 1), *munificus* (Ovid 4), *sacrificus* (Ovid 2), *saxificus* (Ovid 1), *veneficus* (Ovid 2). Of these, 4 belong to the Comedy-Satire Group (16 occurrences out of the total of 21): *lanificus*, *magnificus*, *munificus*, *veneficus*. To the Miscellaneous Group belong *mirificus*, *sacrificus*; the former of these occurs in Terence. *Caprificus* is used in Terence, Horace's *Epodes*³⁰, and Propertius. *Lanificus*, *sacrificus*, *saxificus* do not appear in comedy. The first is found in Lucilius, the second in *Tragica Incerta*³¹, the last may be an Ovidian invention³². The compounds in *-ficus* which are employed by the elegists are, then, found mostly in comedy, and are less 'elevated' than those found in the *Aeneid*.

Of the compounds found in early Latin poetry those in *-fer* and *-ger* form a very large percentage. The Augustan poets employ them even more freely. That the tragic compounds of this kind were preferred by the Augustans to the comic the following list indicates.

ARMIGER³³: Plautus 6, Accius, *Tragica* 1, Propertius 2, M. 1 (compare ARMIFER: Ovid 8, M. 2), A. 1. DULCIFER: Plautus 1, Ennius, *Annales* 1. FLABELLIFERA: Plautus 1. FLAMMIFER: Ennius, *Tragica* 1, Ovid 1, M. 4. FRONDIFER: Naevius, *Tragica* 1. FRUGIFER: *Tragica Incerta* 1, Ennius, *Annales* 1, Ovid 1, M. 1. FURCIFER: Plautus 15, Terence 4. HORRIFER: Pacuvius, *Tragica* 1, Accius, *Tragica* 1, M. 3, A. 1. LANIGER: Ennius, *Carmina* 1, Accius, *Prætextae* 1, Ovid 5, M. 5, A. 4. LUCIFER: Pomponius, *Atellanae* 1, Accius, *Tragica* 1, Tibullus 2, Propertius 1, Ovid 19, M. 8, A. 2. LUCRIFER (? : -FICUS): Plautus 2. MORTIFER: Lucilius 1, *Tragica Incerta* 1, Tibullus 1, Propertius 1, Ovid 2, A. 1. PESTIFER: Novius, *Atellanae* 1, Ovid 2, M. 5, A. 1. PINNIGER: Accius, *Tragica* 1, M. 1. PLAGIGER: Plautus 1. SCYTALOSAGITTELLIGER: *Comica Incerta* 1. SIGNIFER: Lucilius 1, Ovid 2. THYRSIGER: Naevius, *Tragica* 1. TRIFURCIFER: Plautus 3.

The only comic compound of this group which is used in elegy, or in the *Aeneid*, or in the *Metamorphoses* is *armiger*. It appears in Accius's tragedy, as well as in Plautus. Moreover, *dulcifer* is the only other of these comic compounds that is found outside comedy in early Roman poetry (Ennius, *Annales*). The other words of the comic group, some of which are ἀραξ εἰρημύδα.

are *flabellifera*, *furcifer*, *lucrifer*, *plagiger*, *Scytalosagittipelliger*, and *trifurcifer*. These are all, apparently, typically comic³⁴.

Most compounds in *-fer* and *-ger* in early Roman poetry belong to comedy, tragedy, or other dramatic genres; relatively few of them occur in early epic or *Carmina*. Lucretius and Cicero (in his epic poetry) use them frequently³⁵. Their suitability to the dactylic hexameter is further indicated by the extent to which they are employed in Augustan elegy and epic and in the *Metamorphoses*. The following figures show that, though Vergil in his epic employs compounds in general about 35%³⁶ more frequently (in ratio) than the elegists employ them, in the use of compounds in *-fer* and *-ger* the elegists exceed Vergil by about 37%³⁷. This type of compound apparently suited the elegiac poets for reasons other than metrical exigence or metrical convenience. Through the use of such compounds the elegists could, for example, secure poetic dignity without excessive elevation. This is indicated by the vogue of this type in dramatic poetry. In the figures given below in Table 3, the first of each pair of entries, after the captions *Elegy*, *Aeneid*, etc., has to do with different compounds, the second with compounds in *-fer* and *-ger*. The figures give, in each instance, first the number of different compounds, then the total number of occurrences. Thus "Elegy, 300, 895, 57, 128", means that in elegy there are 300 different compounds, with 895 occurrences, 57 compounds in *-fer* and *-ger*, with 128 occurrences.

TABLE 3

Elegy, 300, 895, 57, 128 (14%³⁸); *Aeneid*, 158, 439, 25, 42 (10%); Ovid, *Elegy*, 206, 717, 52, 109 (15%); *Metamorphoses*, 193, 435, 51, 97 (22%); *Elegy* only³⁹, 141, 335, 41, 68 (20%); *Aeneid* only³⁹, 70, 150, 9, 11 (7%); Ovid, *Elegy*, only⁴⁰, 107, 213, 33, 52 (24%); *Metamorphoses* only⁴¹, 61, 76, 16, 18 (24%).

(To be concluded)

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ARNOBIANA

The treatise entitled *Adversus Nationes*, written by Arnobius, an African rhetorician who flourished during the reign of Diocletian, was last edited in 1875, by August Reifferscheid¹. In 1925 a French scholar² stated

²⁹The 7 diminutives ending in *-gerulus* which are given in Professor Coulter's Index are ἀραξ εἰρημύδα in Plautus.

³⁰Compare Ploen (see note 24, above), 62, and William A. Merrill, edition of Lucretius, note on 3.11 (New York, American Book Company, 1907).

³¹See note 11, above. C. K. >.

³²The ratio in the *Aeneid* is 1 in 236 verses, in *elegy* 1 in 172, in the *Metamorphoses* 1 in 124.

³³In Table 3 the percentages given in parentheses are concerned with totals only. Thus the total number of compounds ending in *-fer* and *-ger* in *elegy* (128) is 14% of the total number of all compounds in *elegy* (895).

³⁴They do not occur in the *Aeneid*.

³⁵They do not occur in *elegy*.

³⁶They do not occur in Tibullus, Propertius, or the *Aeneid*.

³⁷They do not occur in *elegy*, or in the *Aeneid*.

¹Augustus Reifferscheid, *Arnobii Adversus Nationes Libri VII = Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum IV* (Bonn, 1875. Pp. XVIII, 362).

²See Pierre de Labriolle, *History and Literature of Early Christianity from Tertullian to Boethius*, Translated, from the French, by Herbert Wilson, 188 (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1925. Pp. xxiii, 535).

²⁹The following may be noted here: *horrificus* in the tragedies of Pacuvius and Accius; *horrificabilis* in the tragedy of Accius; *luctificabilis* in the tragedy of Pacuvius.

³⁰Terence, *Adelphoe* 577; Propertius 4.5.76; Horace, *Epodes* 5.17. *Caprificus* is not included in Professor Coulter's Index (see notes 2, 15, above).

³¹Besides *sacrificus* and *saxificus* the only word of this group which occurs outside the comedy-satire field is *magnificus*, which is listed once (Accius, *Carmina*).

³²Of the 8 compounds discussed in this paragraph four occur in M.: *lanificus* (1), *sacrificus* (3), *saxificus* (1), *veneficus* (1). Two which are found neither in *elegy* nor in the *Aeneid* occur in M.: *munificus* (1), *portentificus* (1). See Index, below.

³³Of the 240 compounds (nouns and adjectives) in early Latin poetry, 19 are compounds ending in *-fer* and *-ger*, as given in this paragraph. Compare Professor Coulter's Index (see notes 2, 15, above).

that "a fresh edition of the *Adv. Nationes* is much to be desired". From the time of Reifferscheid's edition numerous scholars have given considerable study to the chief extant manuscript of the treatise. This is to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. It is numbered 1661. A manuscript preserved in Brussels is certainly a copy of this Codex Parisinus. Both manuscripts are in a very unsatisfactory condition. They seem to have been made by irresponsible scribes. Various scholars have offered 'emendations' of the difficult text.

I list below studies in Arnobius published since the appearance of Reifferscheid's edition (1875).

Bastgen, Matthias: *Quaestiones De Locis Ex Arnobii Adversus Nationes Opere Selectis*. This is a dissertation (Monasterii <= Münster>, Ex Typographia Brunniana, 1887. Pp. 43).

Birt, Theodor: *Arnobius, Adversus Nationes I*, 26, in *Marginalien zu Lateinischen Prosaikern*, in *Philologus*, Neue Folge 37 (1928), 180.

Brakman, Cornelius: *Arnobiana* (Leyden, Brill, 1917. Pp. 65).

Colombo, Sisto: *Arnobio Afro e i suoi Setti Libri Adversus Nationes*, *Didaskaleion* 9 (1930), 1-124.

Damsté, Pieter Helbert: *Emendatur Arnobius I*, 62, *Mnemosyne* 45 (1917), 165.

Eitrem, Samson: *Varia* (Examen Criticum of Arnobius 7.28), *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Filologia* (1922), 61.

Gabarrou, François: *Arnobius son Oeuvre* (Paris, Champion, 1921. Pp. 71).

: *Le Latin d'Arnobius* (Paris, Champion, 1921. Pp. 237).

Hidén, Karl Julius: *De Casuum Syntaxi Arnobii* (Helsingfors, Typis Societatis Litterarum Fennicae, 1921. Pp. 90).

: *Die Erzählung von der Grossen Göttermutter bei Arnobius Adversus Nationes VII*, 49-51 (Helsingfors, Suomalainen Tiedekatemia, Druckerei der Finnischen Literaturgesellschaft, 1921. Pp. 16).

: *Randbemerkungen zu Arnobius Adversus Nationes* (1921. Pp. 32. For the publisher see the preceding item).

Kettner, G.: *Cornelius Labeo, Ein Beitrag zur Quellenkritik des Arnobius*, *Programm der Königl. Landesschule Pforta* (Numburg, Heinrich Sieling, 1877. Pp. 40).

Kirschwing, Otto: *Qua Ratione in Arnobii Libris Ars Critica Exercenda Sit*. This is a dissertation (Leipzig, Robert Noske, 1911. Pp. 52).

Kistner, Karl: *Arnobiana*, *Programm des Königlichen Progymnasiums von St. Ingebert Rhein-Pfalz Westrich*, 1912. Pp. 53.

Kroll, Wilhelm: *Arnobiusstudien*, *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, Neue Folge, 72 (1917), 62-112.

Löfstedt, Einar: *Textkritische und Sprachliche Studien zu Arnobius*, in *Lund Universitets Årsskrift Ny Följd Avdelningen 1*, Band 12, Nr. 5 (1916) (Lund, C. W. K. Gleerup. Pp. 107).

Lorenz, Theodorus: *De Clausulis Arnobianis*. This is a dissertation (Breslau, Wilhelm G. Korn, 1910. Pp. 50).

Marchesi, Concetto: *Per Una Nuova Edizione di Arnobio*, *Rivista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica*, Nova Serie, 10 (1932), 485-496.

Meiser, Karl: *Studien zu Arnobius*, in *Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Munich, G. Franz, 1908. Pp. 40).

Orsavai, F.: *Mysterium ok Arnobiusnal*. This is a dissertation (Budapest, 1914. Pp. 66).

Phillimore, John Swinnerton: *Arnobiana*, *Mnemosyne*, Nova Series 48 (1920), 388-391.

Ryba, Bohumil: *Sigismundus Gelenius a jeho vydání Arnobia a Minucia*, *Listy Filologické* 52 (1925), 13-23, 91-108, 222-236, 337-341.

Scharnagl, Joannes: *De Arnobii Maioris Latinitate*, I, II, *Jahresbericht des Kaiserlichen Königlichen Staatsgymnasiums in Görz*, 1894, 1895. These were doubtless published by the Gymnasium itself. No other publisher's name is listed anywhere in the papers. Pp. 46, 40.

Schmalz, J. H.: *Satzbau und Negationen bei Arnobius*, *Glotta* 5 (1914), 202-208.

Spindler, Prosper: *De Arnobii Genere Dicendi*. This is a dissertation (Strassburg, Ch. Müh, 1901. Pp. 75).

Stange, C.: *De Arnobii Oratione*, I, *De Verbis Ex Vetusto et Vulgari Sermone Depromptis*, II, *De Clausula Arnobiana* (Saargemünd, 1893. Pp. 36).

Thomas, Paul: *Observationes Ad Scriptores Latinos: Ad Arnobium*, *Mnemosyne*, Nova Series, 49 (1921), 63-64.

Tschiersch, Walter: *De Arnobii Studiis Latinis*. This is a dissertation (Monasterii <= Münster>, Ex Typographia Copenrathiana, 1877. Pp. 40).

Weyman, Carl: *Textkritische Bemerkungen zu Arnobius Adversus Nationes*, *Festschrift S. Merkle* (Düsseldorf, Schwann, 1922. See pages 386-395).

Wiman, Gerhard: *Textkritik Studier till Arnobius* (Göteborg, Eranos' Förlag 6 [1931]. Pp. 69).

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THE GRACCHI IN PUERTO RICO

The agrarian legislation of Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus toward the end of the second century B. C. aimed at a redistribution of Italian land through the reenactment and enforcement of the Licinian-Sextian legislation of more than two centuries previous. This earlier legislation, we are told, had limited the occupation of public land by individuals to 500 iugera per person, with the possible addition of 250 iugera for each of two grown sons, or, in other words, to a maximum holding of 1000 iugera (about 600 acres). This situation in ancient Italy and the measures taken to remedy it find a striking parallel in modern Puerto Rico, according to a special article written by Mr. Harwood Hull that appeared in *The New York Times* on Sunday, March 10, 1935 under the title *Puerto Rico Wants Teeth in Its Land Law*. In part this article, which is dated San Juan, P. R., March 7, reads as follows.

¹Compare, for example, Tenney Frank, *A History of Rome*, 46-47, 194-197 (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1923); M. Rostovtzeff, *A History of the Ancient World*, Volume II: *Rome*, 105-109 (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1927).

A Puerto Rican land policy to give vigor to Congressional legislation of thirty-five years ago—passed but never enforced—and which may affect American investments here estimated as high as \$150,000,000 is being considered by the insular Legislature. The legislation would limit land ownership or use to 500 acres.

Bills pending would apply equally to individual possession, through ownership or lease, and to corporations and partnerships. Existing Federal legislation applies only to corporate land holdings. Directly or otherwise the bills are designed to end latifundia as a step essential for improving insular economy. One bill makes island residence essential for land ownership.

Section 3 of the Joint Resolution of May 1, 1900, provides that every corporation authorized to engage in agriculture shall be restricted by its charter "to the ownership and control" of not to exceed 500 acres. Members of corporations engaged in agriculture were restricted by the same law from being "in any wise" interested in other agricultural corporations. Discussions in Congress at the time the resolution was pending indicate clearly that some of the law makers feared island land monopoly by American investors, chiefly those interested in expanding the island's sugar industry.

Practical evasion of the spirit if not the letter of the law has been easy. Congress failed to provide for enforcement. However, Congress kept the prohibition alive, for, when it passed a new Organic Act for Puerto Rico in 1917, a paragraph was inserted reading "that nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions contained in Section 3 of the Joint Resolution approved May 1, 1900, with respect to the buying, selling or holding of real estate."

Bills now under discussion provide for laws with teeth.

The <Liberal> bill <introduced by Senators Luiz Muñoz Marin and Antonio R. Barcelo> asserts that "the concentration of lands has created a serious social condition, putting the main source of livelihood of the people under the control of large interests, the majority of them absentees. The great mass of farmers and laborers are suffering from a hopeless situation, the former tending to become laborers and the laborers to become beggars."

The <Socialist> measure introduced by Senator <Bolivar> Pagan in the form of a concurrent resolution petitions Congress to amend the resolution of May 1, 1900, and the organic act of 1917, to apply also to individual ownership.

Few corporations have held outright title to more than 500 acres of land, but through partnerships, associations and leases have managed to get control of the use of large tracts of land considered essential particularly in the sugar industry. Many of the largest tracts have been held in single families, kept intact through "successions" or undivided estates. Many of these date back to the old Spanish days.

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CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

VII

The Burlington Magazine—June, A Masterpiece of Byzantine Sculpture, Georges Duthuit [with three photographic illustrations. This masterpiece is a marble head of the fourth century which may be a portrait of Constans I]; July, Review, favorable, by Egerton Beck, of A. J. B. Wace, An Approach to Greek Sculpture.

The Catholic Historical Review—July, Review, qualifiedly favorable, by Martin R. P. McGuire, of A. D. Nock, Conversion, The Old and the New in Religion from Alexander the Great to Augustine of Hippo.

The English Historical Review—April, Short notice, mildly favorable, by A. W. L., of H. D. Hansen, Early Civilization in Thessaly; Short notice, favorable, by H. H. Br., of Angelo Celli, The History of Malaria in the Roman Campagna; Short notice, uncritical, by K. St. J., of John Clarke, The Roman Port at Cadder; Short notice, favorable, by G. P. G., of Humphry Trevelyan, The Popular Background to Goethe's Hellenism; July, Review, favorable, by W. W. Buckland, of Fritz Schultz, Prinzipien des Römischen Rechts.

The Expository Times—July, A Fragment of Tatian's Diatessaron in Greek, D. Plooi [The fragment is one out of a series of startling discoveries made by the excavations of Yale University in co-operation with the French Academy in Dura-Europos on the Euphrates. . . .]; August, The Lachish Letters, Charles Marston ["...the translations now suggest that they were communications, from officers in command of the watch towers or outposts outside the city <of Lachish>, either to the Captain of the Guard at Lachish, or to whoever was in command of the city, probably just before it was captured by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon <about 600 B. C.> . . . The foregoing results, of the decipherment made of the Lachish letters up to the present time, indicate that they are the most valuable documents which have yet been found in Biblical archaeology . . ."].

The Fortnightly—May, Imagination in Archaeology, Stanley Casson ["Guesswork, behind which is a long and patient history of study, research, and comparison, is the conclusion of a process, not its inception, and guesswork becomes as illicit as it becomes improper when the guesser is not so equipped or when the hypothesis on which his guesswork is based is not founded on a proper knowledge and arrangement of the facts. . . . The particular claim of the Diffusionists that Egypt was the fountain-head of all things is slowly but inevitably being whittled away by the increase of knowledge. . . ."]; August, English Literature and the Latin Tradition, G. K. Chesterton ["The Latin culture lives in Britain in the uncultured people. . . . The old influence of the southern civilization had sunk so deep in Britain from the beginning, that it was really almost as impossible to weed out the Latin culture from England as to weed it out from Italy. . . . The best, the most responsible and respectable sort of Englishman will no longer be persuaded that his highest boast is being related to a few Danish pirates. Rather will he stand up, with ten centuries of his civilization behind him, and say those words which Shakespeare put into the mouth of one of the noblest of his characters: 'I'm more the antique Roman than the Dane'. . . ."]

Golden Book Magazine—August, Pervent Lover, <Catullus> Richard Crashaw [this is a verse translation of Catullus 5].

Harpers Magazine—May, *Herculaneum Yesterday and To-day*, E. V. Lucas ["...the houses above <ancient Herculaneum> are of yesterday, and this time, even without personal ocular proof, I think it safe to assert that there is not a single object in any one of them which, in the distant future, would be worth any archaeologist's efforts to bring to light. A strange experience to reside in the twentieth century amid trumpery furniture and cheap crockery, telephones and radio-sets, and to know that in the dark earth far below are annihilated homes where, although civilization as we think of it did not exist, everything is beautiful"].

The Hibbert Journal—April, *Christianity and Hellenism*, Richard W. Livingstone [regarding the relation of Christianity to the cultured achievement of Greece the view of the Church has been "...that Christianity is neither a cancellation of nor a declension from Hellenism, but a development and completion of it, that it enlarged the Greek conception of man, defined more fully the idea of God, and emphasized more justly the place of religion in life..."]; July, *Survey of Recent Theological Literature*, James Moffatt.

The Illustrated London News—March 16, *Pottery From a Persian Site Occupied for Many Centuries B. C.: Fresh Discoveries at Syalck*, R. Ghirshman [fourteen photographic illustrations accompanied by a descriptive note. "...This picturesquely situated hill, near the town of Kashan, was inhabited from the fourth to the beginning of the first millennium B. C., and contains vestiges of divers cultures found at Rey, at Damgan, in the Turcoman plain south-east of the Caspian Sea, and at Susa..."]; Greek Pottery in the Auction Room, Frank Davis [with five photographic illustrations]; April 6, *New Relics of Rumanian Prehistory About 2500-1800 B. C.: Art in Rumania Some 4000 Years Ago: Designs on Clay Including a "Cretan Double-Axe" and a Potter's Mark: Fresh Discoveries at Vidra...*, Dinn V. Rosetti [twenty-two photographic illustrations accompanied by a descriptive note]; April 27, *A City With Twin Temples of Dagan an Baal: Ras Shamra Yields Fresh Treasure to the Spade; New Discoveries Concerning the God Whose Temple Samson Pulled Down Upon Himself and the Philistines*, Claude F. A. Schaeffer [with twenty-eight photographic illustrations]; May 18, *Byzantium and the West: Being an Appreciation <, favorable, of D. Talbot Rice, > "Byzantine Art"* [with four photographic illustrations]; June 8, *A Transition Period in Ptolemaic Egypt: Fresh Evidence of Greek Influence in Middle Egypt; Discoveries in Architecture and Wall-Painting at the Cosmopolitan City of Hermopolis*, Sami Gabra [with seven photographic illustrations. "...The discovery of the Oedipus fresco at Hermopolis last year, in a building at the necropolis, afforded ground for assuming the considerable influence of Greek civilisation in this province of Middle Egypt far away from Alex-

andria. This hypothesis has now been confirmed by the new discoveries of last winter..."]; June 29, *Appreciation, favorable, by C. K. A., of Arthur Evans, The Palace of Minos: A Comparative Account of the Successive Stages of the Early Cretan Civilisations as Illustrated by the Discoveries of Knossos*, Volume IV, in two parts [with fifteen photographic illustrations, four drawings, and one plan]; July 6, *Finds From Biblical Lachish: A City of Changing Fortunes on the Western Frontier of Judah*, J. L. Starkey [thirteen photographic illustrations and two drawings]; July 27, *The Roman Pavement at Woodchester Reopened for Public Inspection: A General View...of the Largest Mosaic in England, and...a Closer View* [two photographic illustrations with a caption]; August 3, *"The Aphrodite of Marseilles" Found to be Divided Between Lyons and Athens: The Statue Reconstructed From the Fragments in France and Greece*, Humphry Payne [seven photographic illustrations. "Not long ago, Mr. Humphry Payne, working in the Acropolis Museum, Athens, came to the conclusion that the lower part of an archaic Greek statue exhibited there, with two joining pieces of its left arm, belonged to the head and upper part of the body which are the fragmentary 'Aphrodite of Marseilles' in the Museum of Lyons..."]; Hellenistic Tombs Under a British Camp in Egypt: Discoveries in the Mustapha Pasha Necropolis, Near Alexandria [four photographic illustrations accompanied by a descriptive note]; August 10, *The Lachish Letters; and an Alfabetic "Missing Link": Military Despatches of Biblical Inscriptions One Thousand Years Older Than the Codex Sinaiticus*, J. L. Starkey [with twelve photographic illustrations, two drawings, and "A Chart Showing the Different Forms of the Characters Used in the Lachish Letters..."]; August 17, *Neanderthal Man in the Tiber Valley: How the Second Skull of This Type To Be Found in Italy Came to Light in a Quarry Near Rome After Having Lain Buried For, Perhaps, 40,000 Years, unsigned* [two photographic illustrations accompanied by a descriptive note].

L'Illustration—July 6, *Les Mosaiques de Sainte-Sophie*, Marc-André Fabre [with two photographic illustrations].

Isis—June, Review, uncritical, by Charles A. Kofoid, of *Werner Jaeger, Aristotle: Fundamentals of the History of His Development*, Translated, with the Author's Corrections and Additions, by Richard Robinson; Review, descriptive, by Charles A. Kofoid, of *Robert T. Gunter, The Greek Herbal of Dioscorides*, Illustrated by a Byzantine A. D. 512, Englished by John Goodyer A. D. 1655, Edited and First Printed A. D. 1933; Review, summarizing and favorable, by George Sarton, of *V. Gordon Childe, New Light on the Most Ancient East*.

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